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FURTHER REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 721 (1991)

INTRODUCTION

1. The present further report is being provided to the Security Council pursuant to its resolution 721 (1991), which was adopted unanimously on 27 November 1991. In addition, it takes into account the contents of resolution 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, which the Council also adopted unanimously and by which, inter alia, it approved the report of my distinguished predecessor dated 11 December 1991. 1/

2. It will be recalled that the Security Council, in its resolution 721 (1991), among other things, envisaged that the Secretary-General would present early recommendations to the Council including the possible establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia. At the same time, resolution 721 (1991) also endorsed the statement of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, Mr. Cyrus R. Vance, that the deployment of such an operation could not be envisaged without, inter alia, full compliance by all parties with the agreement signed at Geneva on 23 November 1991. 2/

3. Having generally reaffirmed resolution 721 (1991), the Security Council by resolution 724 (1991) endorsed my predecessor's offer to send to Yugoslavia a preparatory group, including military personnel, as part of the continuing mission of the Personal Envoy, to carry forward preparations for the possible deployment of a peace-keeping operation.

I. FIFTH MISSION TO YUGOSLAVIA BY THE PERSONAL ENVOY OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, MR. CYRUS R. VANCE, 28 DECEMBER 1991-4 JANUARY 1992

4. On 18 December 1991, three days after the adoption of resolution 724 (1991), Ambassador Herbert S. Okun, Special Adviser to the Personal Envoy, arrived in Yugoslavia at the head of the 20-person Preparatory Group, comprising 11 military officers, as well as senior civil police officers and civilian political and legal officers of the Secretariat. The Preparatory

Group was successful in carrying forward preparations for possible deployment of a peace-keeping operation. In the period from 18 to 30 December 1991, the Preparatory Group developed and refined contingency plans in the event that the Security Council later approved the establishment of a peace-keeping operation on the basis of the concept paper set out in annex III to the report of 11 December 1991. 1/ During this period, Ambassador Okun also continued discussions on political matters with the principal political and military leaders concerned. A description of the work of the Preparatory Group is contained in annex I to the present report.

5. On 25 December 1991, Ambassador Okun returned to New York and reported to my predecessor and to the Personal Envoy on the work of the Preparatory Group. In light of the situation being encountered on the ground by the Preparatory Group, on 27 December 1991 my predecessor informed the members of the Security Council in informal consultations that the conditions for establishing a peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia still did not exist. This was so, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar explained, because the commitments entered into at Geneva on 23 November 1991 were still not being fully implemented by the parties to the conflict.

6. While the unblocking of Yugoslav National Army (JNA) barracks and facilities in Croatia and the withdrawal from that Republic of blockaded JNA units had been essentially completed, the commitments made at Geneva to an unconditional cease-fire remained unimplemented. My predecessor indicated that there had been significant fighting in western Slavonia and continued sporadic exchanges in eastern Slavonia. He furthermore explained to Council members that the Personal Envoy was still trying to secure adequate assurances that full cooperation would be extended on the ground to a peace-keeping operation. Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar also told Council members of his concern at the heightened tension, particularly in Bosnia-Hercegovina, that had followed certain recent decisions taken outside Yugoslavia. That tension, he observed, had led the President of Bosnia-Hercegovina to request the immediate deployment of United Nations peace-keepers in that Republic.

7. In light of these considerations, my predecessor informed Council members on 27 December that he had reviewed the situation with me and the Personal Envoy and that he had asked Mr. Vance to undertake a further mission to Yugoslavia to see if the remaining obstacles could be removed in order to permit the establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation in the country.

8. Mr. Vance conducted his fifth mission from 28 December 1991 to 4 January 1992. The composition of his party and his programme are given in annex II to the present report. In view of the continued support expressed by the Security Council for the efforts of the European Community (EC), Mr. Vance conferred in Lisbon with Mr. Joao de Deus Pinheiro, the Foreign Minister of Portugal and incoming President of the EC Council of Ministers, and with Lord Carrington, Chairman of the Conference on Yugoslavia, on his way both to and from that country. The Foreign Minister of the Netherlands, Mr. Hans van den Broek, outgoing President of the EC Council of Ministers, was present at the first of these meetings.

9. Upon his arrival in Belgrade on 30 December 1991, Mr. Vance was immediately briefed by Colonel H. Purola, Deputy Military Adviser to the Secretary-General, who had coordinated the military and police work of the Preparatory Group led by Ambassador Okun.

10. During his discussions with political and military leaders in Yugoslavia, Mr. Vance concentrated on securing implementation by the parties of the central issues remaining to be resolved following the Geneva agreement of 23 November 1991: the commitment to observe an unconditional cease-fire; full and explicit acceptance by the parties directly involved of the concept paper for a United Nations peace-keeping operation; and a commitment on their part to ensure full cooperation with such a peace-keeping operation should the Security Council decide to establish it.

11. On 31 December 1991, Mr. Vance met at length with President Slobodan Milosevic of the Republic of Serbia. At the outset of their discussion, President Milosevic recalled that, during Mr. Vance's previous visit to Belgrade in early December, the President had stated his support for the concept paper of 11 December 1991, and that he had indicated at that time his intention to work vigorously to secure for it the support of the Serbian communities in Croatia. He told Mr. Vance that that had been accomplished. The President informed Mr. Vance, that following a decision taken by the Federal (rump) Presidency, it would be announced publicly later in the day that the State Committee, which had been established to cooperate with the United Nations in this connection, fully endorsed the concept paper. President Milosevic added that the leaders of the Serbian communities in Croatia would similarly support and extend cooperation to a peace-keeping operation established on the basis of the concept paper.

12. Later on 31 December 1991, Mr. Vance met with General Veljko Kadijevic, Federal Secretary for National Defence of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The General confirmed to Mr. Vance that, from the point of view of JNA, the concept paper was feasible and acceptable. He added that JNA was committed to its implementation and that with that in mind he had that day summoned all of his senior commanders to a conference in Belgrade.

13. Subsequently on the same day, 31 December, Mr. Vance met with Mr. B. Jovic, Chairman of the State Committee for Cooperation with the United Nations on Peace-keeping Matters. During the meeting Mr. Jovic declared that a peace-keeping operation as described in the concept paper was fully acceptable. He expressed the desire of the Federal Presidency to see an immediate cease-fire and, in that context, stated that the Presidency would order all JNA and territorial units not to return fire, even in the event of attack.

14. On 1 January 1992, Mr. Vance met in Zagreb with President Franjo Tudjman of the Republic of Croatia. The President stated during the course of the discussion that he and his colleagues in Government accepted fully the concept paper of 11 December 1991 for a United Nations peace-keeping operation. He and his colleagues also committed themselves to an absolute cease-fire.

15. After this meeting with President Tudjman, it appeared to Mr. Vance that all of his principal interlocutors had affirmed: (a) that they desired a United Nations peace-keeping operation; (b) that they understood the concept paper of 11 December; (c) that they agreed with the concept paper; and (d) that they were prepared to accept its implementation should the Security Council decide to proceed on that basis.

16. In the light of the above, Mr. Vance decided to convene on the next day, 2 January, at Sarajevo, a meeting that he would chair between military representatives of the Republic of Croatia and representatives of JNA. The Croatian delegation was led by Defence Minister G. Susak, and the JNA delegation by Colonel-General A. Raseta. At the conclusion of the meeting, Minister Susak and General Raseta signed an Implementing Accord for carrying out the unconditional cease-fire that had been agreed at Geneva on 23 November 1991. Mr. Vance witnessed the signatures and, in his capacity as Chairman of the meeting, also signed the Implementing Accord, the full text of which is attached as annex III to the present report. The Accord provides for the complete cessation of hostile military activity on land, at sea and in the air with effect from 1800 hours local time on Friday, 3 January 1992. Confidence-building measures and third-party monitoring mechanisms are provided for in the Accord.

17. While he was in Sarajevo, Mr. Vance also met with President Alija Izetbegovic of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The President restated his support for a United Nations peace-keeping operation on the basis of the concept paper of 11 December. He also requested that the number of military observers designated in the concept paper for operation in Bosnia-Hercegovina be augmented. At the same time, he renewed a request for "preventive" deployment forthwith of some 2,000 to 3,000 United Nations peace-keepers within the Republic.

18. The purpose of the United Nations peace-keeping operation described in the concept paper of 11 December 1991 is to create the conditions of peace and security required for the negotiation of an overall settlement of the Yugoslav crisis. That negotiation has been proceeding in the Conference on Yugoslavia under the auspices of the EC member States. The Conference has not met in plenary session since 5 November 1991, owing to the continued fighting and questions that this raised about the commitment of some of the parties to the negotiating process. Following his latest mission to Yugoslavia, Mr. Vance was able in Lisbon to confirm to the Conference Chairman, Lord Carrington, that all parties were willing to continue participating in the Conference, whose new venue would be Brussels. Lord Carrington has subsequently announced that he is convening in that city on Thursday, 9 January, an informal consultative meeting of the presidents of the six republics.

19. Mr. Vance has told me that the humanitarian dimensions of the Yugoslav crisis, on which my predecessor dwelt at some length in his earlier reports, 2/ 1/ continue to grow. The numbers of displaced persons are rising. This, as well as other questions that give rise to concern, is addressed in annex IV to the present report.

II. OBSERVATIONS

20. The situation that has prevailed in Yugoslavia for most of the period since my predecessor's last report to the Security Council on 11 December 1991, 1/ has continued to give cause for serious concern. Indeed, tension has grown as a result of developments inside and outside the country. None the less, there has arisen in recent days a glimmer of hope that the situation might improve. This hope, still tenuous, is justified by two developments that took place during the fifth mission to Yugoslavia of my Personal Envoy.

21. First, the President of Serbia, the President of Croatia, and the Federal Secretary for National Defence, as well as the State Committee functioning under the authority of the rump Presidency, all indicated that they accepted in full the concept paper for a United Nations peace-keeping operation that was attached as annex III to the report of my predecessor dated 11 December 1991. 1/ In addition, the President of Serbia, the Federal Secretary for National Defence and the Chairman of the State Committee have all indicated that the leaders of the Serbian communities in Croatia would cooperate with a United Nations peace-keeping operation such as that described in the above-mentioned report, should the Security Council decide to establish one. However, recent public statements by some of these leaders suggest that further clarification is needed on this point.

22. Secondly, the Implementing Accord for the unconditional cease-fire, which was agreed in Sarajevo on 2 January 1992 under the auspices of the Personal Envoy by the military representatives of Croatia and by the representatives of JNA, constitutes an important new step to ensure implementation of the Geneva agreement of 23 November 1991, by bringing closer the lasting, effective and unconditional cease-fire that has so far eluded the parties. The complete cessation of hostile military activities was to have come into effect at 1800 hours on Friday, 3 January 1992. In the two days since then, a genuine effort is being made by both sides to give effect to the Implementing Accord, even if sporadic exchanges of fire have taken place. I urge all parties to sustain this effort and to effect a complete cessation of hostilities.

23. Mr. Vance has told me that at the Sarajevo meeting the representatives of both sides expressed the wish that the United Nations should form part of the third-party monitoring mechanisms referred to in part II of the Implementing Accord. I have given careful thought, in consultation with Mr. Vance, as to the recommendation that I should make to the Council on this matter.

24. One third-party monitoring mechanism already exists in the form of the European Community Monitoring Mission (ECMM) which has been deployed in Yugoslavia since July 1991 and has built up an extensive knowledge of the parties, their armed forces and the local terrain. In conformity with resolution 713 (1991), especially paragraphs 1 and 2 thereof, I believe it appropriate for ECMM to take the lead in monitoring implementation of the

Sarajevo Accord. The Foreign Minister of Portugal, in his capacity as President of the Council of Ministers of the European Community, assured Mr. Vance on 3 January 1992 that he would instruct ECMM to undertake this function.

25. At the same time, I have been struck by the strength of the belief expressed to Mr. Vance by so many of his Yugoslav interlocutors that a United Nations presence in Yugoslavia, in addition to that of the European Community, would help the Yugoslav parties to honour the commitments which they have entered into with each other. I have also noted the wish expressed by many EC leaders that the United Nations should play a role on the ground in Yugoslavia.

26. As a follow-up to my Personal Envoy's latest mission, I accordingly intend immediately to send to Yugoslavia a group of up to 50 military liaison officers, who would be drawn from existing peace-keeping operations, with the consent of the troop-contributing Governments concerned. These officers would be attached to the general headquarters of JNA and the Croatian People's Guard and to their field headquarters down to the corps level. They would have their own communications to enable them to be in direct contact with their United Nations counterparts on the other side. They would use their good offices to promote maintenance of the cease-fire by facilitating communication between the two sides and by helping them to resolve difficulties that might arise. They would also help the two sides to determine measures that could be taken to avoid violations of the cease-fire or restore the status quo after violations had occurred.

27. It will of course be important to ensure that the United Nations military liaison officers work harmoniously with the EC monitors and that the respective roles of the two groups are clearly defined and understood by all concerned. I intend to institute the earliest possible consultations with the Foreign Minister of Portugal on this point.

28. The mission of the military liaison officers would take place on the assumption that the cease-fire will quickly establish itself, that the other necessary conditions for the deployment of a peace-keeping force will be met and that the military liaison group will thus be superseded by the larger operation. I shall, as needed, revert to the Security Council on this question.

29. As has repeatedly been stated, a United Nations peace-keeping force could not be established in Yugoslavia without sustained evidence of the willingness and ability of the leaders on both sides to ensure that the cease-fire is respected. Nor would I wish to recommend that the Security Council establish such a force until I had reason to believe that all those on whose cooperation its ability to carry out its mandate would depend had genuinely accepted the concept described in my predecessor's report of 11 December 1991. As already noted, public statements made as recently as the past two days by certain leaders of the Serb communities in Croatia have given cause for some concern.

30. With regard to the request made by President Izetbegovic of Bosnia-Hercegovina that a substantial United Nations peace-keeping presence be deployed immediately in that Republic, the concept paper of 11 December 1991 already envisages a deployment of United Nations military observers in Bosnia-Hercegovina. I believe also that for the time being the question raised by President Izetbegovic should be approached in the context of the overall peace-keeping operation envisaged in that paper.

31. I derive a measure of encouragement from the fact that Lord Carrington has seen his way to convening in the days ahead, with the support of Foreign Minister Pinheiro, current President of the EC Council of Ministers, an informal meeting of the presidents of the six republics that have participated in the Conference on Yugoslavia. I am particularly gratified that the six presidents have indicated that not only will they attend the forthcoming informal meeting, but that they intend to continue their participation in the Conference proper. The Conference on Yugoslavia remains the only forum where all the Yugoslav republics have agreed to participate in an effort to arrive at an agreed negotiated settlement to their differences.

32. The purpose of a United Nations peace-keeping operation has been, since the outset, conceived as being to create favourable conditions for the necessary negotiations between the parties on their fundamental points of difference, negotiations that have been proceeding in the Conference on Yugoslavia. In this way, the United Nations would be supporting the role and efforts of the European Community, which have the backing of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and which have been pursued in the framework of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations. Pending the establishment of any United Nations peace-keeping operation, I am, for my part, naturally prepared to cooperate with, and support, the ongoing efforts of the Conference on Yugoslavia. In this connection, I am considering appointing a senior representative who would maintain close and supportive liaison with the Conference and with the presidency of the European Community.

33. To all interlocutors, during his recent fifth mission to Yugoslavia, Mr. Vance pointed out that the arms embargo imposed by the Council in resolution 713 (1991) and reinforced by resolution 724 (1991), continues in force and will retain its application unless the Security Council determines otherwise. Indeed, Mr. Vance added that the arms embargo would continue to apply to all areas that have been part of Yugoslavia, any decisions on the question of the recognition of the independence of certain republics notwithstanding.

Notes

1/ S/23280.

2/ S/23239.

Annex I

Work of the Preparatory Group led by Ambassador Herbert S. Okun

(18-30 December 1991)

1. Under the terms of Security Council resolution 724 (1991), paragraph 3, the Secretary-General decided to send a small group of personnel to carry forward preparations for the deployment of a future peace-keeping operation when conditions permitted one to be established. The team, which assembled in Belgrade on Wednesday, 18 December 1991, was composed as follows:

A. From New York

Ambassador Herbert S. Okun, Special Adviser to the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General (Head of Mission)

Col. Heikki Purola, Deputy Military Adviser to the Secretary-General (Senior Military Adviser to the Mission)

Mr. Shashi Tharoor, Special Assistant to the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs (Senior Political Adviser to the Mission)

Mr. Tapio Kanninen, First Officer, Office for Research and the Collection of Information (Political Adviser to the Mission)

Ms. Louise Bergan, Senior Secretary

Mr. Americo Canepa, Communications Officer

Mr. Sunil Rodrigo, Communications Officer

B. From Field Missions

Lt. Col. Rune Andersson (United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL))

Lt. Col. Chow Siew Keong (United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM))

Lt. Col. Garijo Davila (United Nations Observer Group for Central America (ONUCA))

Maj. Mohammad Awal (UNIKOM)

Maj. Kumar Budhathoki (UNIFIL)

Maj. Peter A. Five (UNIFIL)

Maj. John K. Forkuo (UNIFIL)

Maj. James Ikinya (UNIKOM)

Maj. Arne K. Larsen (United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP))

Maj. Gerardo Liscano (UNIKOM)

Insp. Patric McGowan (United Nations Angola Verification Mission) (UNAVEM))

Insp. M. Shahar Ibrahim (UNAVEM)

In addition, Mr. Laurens Jolles, Protection Officer, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Belgrade, was attached to the mission as Legal Adviser.

2. Ambassador Okun and the mission travelled extensively in Yugoslavia to explore the political and practical considerations that needed to be taken into account in preparing for the possible deployment of a peace-keeping operation. The mission divided into teams for practical convenience. Ambassador Okun, Col. Purola and Mr. Tharoor met with senior officials in Belgrade, Zagreb and Sarajevo as per the itinerary set out in paragraph 4 below. Mr. Kanninen and Mr. Canepa established themselves in Zagreb, while Ms. Bergan and Mr. Rodrigo remained in Belgrade throughout the mission.

3. The military and police officers travelled to the proposed United Nations protected areas to reconnoitre local conditions and meet civilian and military authorities on the ground from both sides (20-22 December from Belgrade; 26-28 December from Zagreb). These teams were constituted as follows:

(a) To the southern Krajina region: Lt. Col. Andersson, Major Forkuo, Inspector McGowan and Inspector Shahar Ibrahim;

(b) To the northern Krajina region: Lt. Col. Chow, Major Five and Mr. Jolles;

(c) To western Slavonia: Lt. Col. Davila and Major Liscano;

(d) To eastern Slavonia: Major Budhathoki and Major Larsen;

(e) To Bosnia-Hercegovina: Major Ikinya and Major Awal.

4. The programme of the Head of Mission, Ambassador Okun, Col. Purola and Mr. Tharoor was as follows:

Wednesday, 18 December 1991

1745 Arrival in Belgrade

1800 Initial session with United Nations military and police officers

2000 Working dinner: Ambassador Okun with Lord Carrington and Ambassador Wijnaendts of the Conference on Yugoslavia

Thursday, 19 December 1991 (Belgrade)

0800 Briefing of the United Nations Preparatory Group teams

1000 Meeting with Mr. B. Jovic and the State Committee for Cooperation with the United Nations on Peace-keeping Matters

1230 Meeting with General Veljko Kadijevic, Federal Secretary for National Defence

1400 Meeting with Mr. Slobodan Milosevic, President of the Republic of Serbia

1630 Meeting with Dr. Ejup Ganic, member of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina

Friday, 20 December 1991 (Belgrade/Sarajevo)

1000 Meeting with the Federal Prime Minister, Mr. Ante Markovic

1100 Meeting with the Federal Foreign Minister, Mr. Budimir Loncar

1200 Departure for Sarajevo

1315 Meeting with Mr. Stepan Kljuic, President of the Croatian Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina

1415 Meeting with Dr. Radovan Karadzic, President of the Serbian Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina

1500 Meeting with Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, President of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina

1700 Departure from Sarajevo

1745 Arrival in Belgrade

2000 Meeting and final briefing session with United Nations military and police officers

Saturday, 21 December 1991 (Zagreb)

1500 Meeting with General Anton Tus, Chief of Staff of the Croatian Peoples' Guard

1830 Meeting with Mr. Franjo Tudjman, President of the Republic of Croatia

2030 Meeting with Mr. Franjo Greguric, Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia

Sunday, 22 December 1991 (Zagreb)

1000 Visit to unblocked military installation at ZMAJ

1330 Visit to Turopolje, site of alleged bomb attack

1600 Internal meetings with members of Zagreb team

Monday, 23 December 1991 (Zagreb/Belgrade)

1030 Meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Mate Granic; Chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee, B. Kacic; Vice-Minister of the Interior J. Moric; and Cols. A. Stolnik and J. Culetic of the Croatian General Staff

2345 Arrival in Belgrade

Tuesday, 24 December 1991 (Belgrade)

0815 Debriefing of team returning from eastern Slavonia

0900 Meeting with General Kadijevic, Federal Secretary for National Defence

1100 Informal discussion with Mr. Milovan Djilas

1200 Meeting with President Milosevic

1500 Debriefing of other returning United Nations military and police teams

1700 Departure from Belgrade

Wednesday, 25 December 1991

1530 Arrival in New York

Saturday, 28 December 1991

2100 Departure from New York for Lisbon, with Mr. Vance

5. Throughout the mission, Ambassador Okun and his senior advisers reported extensively to the Secretary-General and Mr. Vance on their discussions and findings. Their principal conclusions have been incorporated into the main body of the present report.

Annex II

Fifth mission to Yugoslavia of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, the Honourable Cyrus R. Vance

(28 December 1991-4 January 1992)

A. Composition of the official party

The Honourable Cyrus R. Vance, Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General

Ambassador Herbert S. Okun
Special Adviser to Mr. Vance

Mr. J. P. Kavanagh
Senior Officer
Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Colonel Heikki Purola
Deputy Military Adviser to the Secretary-General

Mr. Shashi Tharoor
Special Assistant to Mr. Goulding

Mr. Tapio Kanninen
First Officer
Office for Research and the Collection of Information

Mr. Horst Heitmann
Political Affairs Officer
Office for Research and the Collection of Information

Ms. Louise Bergan
Secretary
Office for Special Political Affairs

Mr. Robert Balzer
Operations Officer

Mr. Mark Hoffman
Operations Officer

Mr. Americo Canepa
Communications Officer

Mr. Sunil Rodrigo
Communications Officer

B. Programme of meetings

Sunday, 29 December 1991 (Lisbon)

1800 Meeting with President Mario Soares of Portugal

2000 Meeting with Lord Carrington, Chairman of the Conference on Yugoslavia

2030 Working dinner with Foreign Minister Joao de Deus Pinheiro of Portugal, together with his staff

2300 Meeting with Mr. V. Tupurkovsky, member from Macedonia of the Yugoslav Federal Presidency

Monday, 30 December 1991 (Lisbon)

0920 Meeting with Mr. V. Tupurkovsky

0930 Meeting with Lord Carrington

1030 Meeting with Foreign Minister Pinheiro, Foreign Minister van den Broek of the Netherlands and Lord Carrington

1300 Working luncheon with Foreign Minister Pinheiro and Foreign Minister van den Broek

1500 Meeting with Portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva

Tuesday, 31 December 1991 (Belgrade)

0015 Briefing by Col. H. Purola and the members of the United Nations Preparatory Group

0900 Meeting with President Milosevic of the Republic of Serbia

1110 Meeting with General Kadijevic, Federal Secretary for National Defence of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

1230 Meeting with Mr. B. Jovic and the State Committee for Cooperation with the United Nations on Peace-keeping Matters

Wednesday, 1 January 1992 (Zagreb)

1230 Meeting with President Tudjman of the Republic of Croatia and his senior aides, followed by working lunch

1600 Meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Granic

1630 Meeting with Ambassador Salgueiro and Ambassador Van Houten, respectively incoming and outgoing Heads of the EC-led International Monitor Mission

1700 Meeting with Dr. Ante Cicin-Sain, Governor, National Bank of Croatia

Thursday, 2 January 1992 (Sarajevo/Belgrade)

1030 Meeting with President Alija Izetbegovic of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina

1130 Meeting with Mr. Stepan Kljuic, President of the Croatian Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina

1200 Meeting with Mr. Radovan Karadzic, President of the Serbian Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina

1245 Working luncheon with President Izetbegovic

1400-2000 Formal meeting under Mr. Vance's chairmanship of delegations from Croatia and JNA, headed respectively by Defence Minister G. Susak and Col.-General A. Raseta; Signature of Implementing Accord

2200 Working dinner with President Milosevic (Belgrade)

Friday, 3 January 1992 (Lisbon)

1300 Meeting with Foreign Minister João de Deus Pinheiro

1330 Working luncheon with Foreign Minister Deus Pinheiro and Lord Carrington

Saturday, 4 January 1992 (New York)

1500 Report to the Secretary-General

Annex III

Implementing Accord

Signed at Sarajevo on 2 January 1992

The following constitutes an agreement reached between Colonel-General A. Raseta and Defence Minister G. Susak, on behalf of their respective authorities, at Sarajevo on 2 January 1991 under the auspices of Mr. Cyrus R. Vance, Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, concerning modalities for implementing the unconditional cease-fire agreed to at Geneva by President Milosevic, President Tudjman and Federal Secretary-General Kadijevic on 23 November 1991, which text was signed at that time by Mr. Vance. a/

I. CESSATION OF HOSTILE MILITARY ACTIVITY

Each party agrees to the complete cessation of all hostile military activity on land, at sea and in the air, including:

(a) On land:

(i) No firing by either party across its own forward deployment lines;

(ii) No movement forward by any units or individuals of either party;

(iii) No reinforcement of existing forward defensive localities;

(iv) No redeployment of troops to other and more advantageous ground;

(b) At sea:

(v) Full respect for the principle of freedom of navigation in accordance with international law;

(c) In the air:

(vi) No use of airspace for any military activity directed at the other party.

II. LIAISON AND MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

Each party agrees:

(a) To make arrangements to facilitate immediate and direct liaison between sector commanders across the forward deployment lines in order to resolve any incidents on the spot as they occur;

(b) To establish joint liaison teams to resolve local incidents;

(c) To cooperate fully with third-party monitoring mechanisms to be established to assist in investigating alleged cease-fire violations when necessary.

III. CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

Each party undertakes:

(a) To instruct the troops under its command not to return fire if fired upon, without first taking recourse to the monitoring arrangements set out above;

(b) To notify the other party in advance of any and all troop rotations and major troop movements.

IV. ENTRANCE INTO EFFECT

This Implementing Accord will enter into effect on 3 January 1992, at 1800 hours local time. Each party undertakes to issue all necessary orders and instructions to that end.

Signed:

A. RASETA
Colonel-General, JNA

G. SUSAK
Defence Minister, Republic of Croatia

Witnessed by:

Cyrus R. VANCE
Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General
of the United Nations

Notes

a/ S/23239, annex.

Annex IV

Note on the humanitarian situation in Yugoslavia

1. The number of persons displaced by the conflict is now estimated to be in excess of 600,000 and continues to increase. Reports of pressure on members of communities to leave their habitual places of residence remain a serious cause of concern. Additionally, reports of the resettlement of displaced persons in homes vacated by other displaced persons have been circulating, although the responsible authorities on both sides deny them. In this connection, Mr. Vance sought and received from President Milosevic and from President Tudjman assurances that their respective authorities would fully respect the right of displaced persons to return to their homes. I am certain that the International Committee of the Red Cross, which continues to do commendable work in Yugoslavia, as well as other humanitarian agencies, will be in a position to form a view as to whether that and other rights are indeed being respected on the ground.

2. Progress is being made on the implementation of the coordinated United Nations assistance programme that became operational in December 1991 with the delivery by UNHCR of emergency consignments of blankets, soap, detergent and infant milk and by the United Nations Children's Fund of emergency medical kits. The World Health Organization has undertaken two missions on health-related matters. The assistance needs remain acute as a severe winter sets in.

3. Exchanges of prisoners have continued to take place since the last report to the Council. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been visiting 1,400 detainees in Serbia. A joint commission, set up under ICRC auspices for the tracing of missing persons, has held two meetings. A demilitarized "protected zone" has been established, again under ICRC auspices, around the bomb-damaged hospital in Osijek, with effect from 3 January 1992.